
The Fisk Herald.

VOL. VI.

SEPTEMBER.

NO. 124

Fisk University.

The next term at Fisk University begins September 24th.

It is very desirable that all, who possibly can, should be present at the very beginning of the new year.

Fisk University offers excellent advantages to those who desire a Colligate, Normal, or Common English Education.

The facilities for those who desire thorough training in either vocal or instrumental music, are now greater than ever before. Provision is made for those who wish to devote themselves exclusively to music in order to fit themselves to become competent teachers.

For healthfulness and beauty of location Fisk University is unsurpassed. Its grounds are large and its buildings imposing and well furnished.

For young women especial advantages are provided. Jubilee Hall with its large shady grounds, furnishes a HOME for the female students such as can be rarely found.

For Catalogues and financial information address the Treasurer Rev. E. C. Stickel For information on Educational matters address the President, Rev. E. M. Cravath, D. D.

WE STRUCK THE POPULAR IDEA

In announcing our Men's and Youth's Suits \$10, \$12, \$13.50, \$15, \$18 and \$20. because the values surpass anything offered in this city, when quality, style and workmanship are compared. An All-Wool Suit at \$10 is a very rare thing to find in men's wear, unless you buy it at J. ELLIS', 335 337 Public Square. Come and look at the only exclusive boy's and children's house in the city which we have added in connection to our men's department.

—T O D A Y, S P E C I A L B A R G A I N S—

Children's Suits, \$1.50, \$2.20, \$3, \$4 \$5, \$6 and \$7. Boy's Suits, \$3.50, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$9, \$10. Children's Knee Pants, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1 and 1.50.

Felt and Straw Hats by the thousands. at all prices. We study the people's interests, and claim that no other house in Nashville will offer such opportunities nor produce such fine goods at the prices.

OUR ESTABLISHMENT IS THE LARGEST, LIGHTEST AND MOST CONVENIENT RAIL PLACE IN THE SOUTH.

J. ELLIS, 335 AND 337 PUBL C SQUARE

The Fisk Herald.

*A MONTHLY COLLEGE JOURNAL PUBLISHED BY THE LITERARY SOCIETIES
OF FISK UNIVERSITY.*

VOL. VI.

NASHVILLE, TENN., SEPTEMBER 1888.

NO. 18.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

BY the term national education, is understood the means taken by the body of any nation, either through the state, or other organizations, for educating the people.

Among ancient nations and among nations now existing, education in any definite sense, did not and does not exist for the masses of the people.

Children grow up forming no new ideas of their own but in every sense, imitating the actions of their fathers.

But at all times the nations who have developed from the savage state, have had some organized method of education for those who are termed the better classes of people. The object, held in view was to fit the pupils to discharge some duty of war or government. In addition to this, the priesthood also had the education which its higher laws and customs offered. But that man, as man, apart from any special end should be educated was an idea late to be recognized and occurred first to the Greeks, to whom the world is so greatly indebted, but neither among them or the Romans did the education of the masses occur. Education was confined to a few, and it was not until the reformation in the sixteenth century that learning even to the limited extent of reading and writing, was considered a worthy object of pursuit save to those who were destined to be drawn

into the clerical ranks. The reformation brought about the idea of learning for the masses. After this popular schools rose up gradually in many parts of Europe, especially in Germany. In Scotland so early as 1696, the government passed a law that there should be planted a school as well as a church in every parish, and in order to maintain them a tax was levied upon all land owners. The example of Scotland however was not followed by any other country until after the French revolution. Since 1815 the government has seen the necessity of educating all of the people, even the criminals and the outcasts, and steps have been taken by which much has been accomplished in this line. During the last fifty years, Germany, and especially Prussia and Saxony, have developed an excellent national system of education. France also is following their example. Russia and the new kingdom of Italy are also now organizing primary institutions and at the same time, as in all European countries, making provision for the instruction of teachers in the Normal schools.

In England it was not until 1870 that any effort whatever was made for a national system of education. The state then voluntarily took the matter in hand and issued grants called "Privy Council Grants." The principle conditions of these grants were, that they were only to supplement the local efforts. Under these grants the

educational wants of England were after 1839 to a great extent, supplied, but many districts were very poorly supplied and some not at all, with common schools. But in 1870 an important measure entitled an act, to provide public elementary education in England and Wales, was passed by Parliament, according to which it was enacted that a provision should be made for the instruction of all children in each district, in which no provision had been previously made. It was further enacted that all children attending these schools whose parents were not able to pay anything toward their instruction should be admitted free and the expenses thus incurred be discharged from local rates. In this way every child was provided for and each parent was compelled by law, to send his children to school.

In the United States the education of the people is as yet out of the sphere of the government. It ranks among the domestic affairs of the several states, and it is chiefly among the Northern states from which, before the late war slavery was excluded, that any systematic attempts have been made to promote it. The government has, however in more than one instance, endeavored to assist education in the state by providing for its endowment.

About 1886 it had accumulated in its treasury a considerable balance, the surplus of its income over its expenditures during several years. This it apportioned pro rata among the states securing the right to reclaim it. This right has not been nor is it likely to be exercised. In most of the Northern states the income of the United States Deposit Fund is applied to the support of education. Since 1864

under what is termed the Agricultural College Act, the government has made an offer of allotments of land to the states upon certain conditions, for the endowment of one or more institutions in each state, in which, whatever the other institutions may be, special attention must be given to those branches of learning relating to agricultural and mechanical arts. Much has already been done for the education of the different nations of the earth and still we are making progress but the end toward which we are making has not yet been reached and can *not* be until a more lively interest shall have been awakened among the people and until they are led to see the great need of a thorough national system of instruction for the young. We must not be satisfied with the progress already made but must, step by step endeavor to raise the standard of our system of instruction. This can not be done by the states alone but the nation too has its duty to perform. Laws must be made and executed. The nation must provide means by which a better system of instruction can be obtained.

Then the people must be compelled to take advantage of the means thus provided. We anxiously await day when these things shall come to pass.

MISS A. M. VASSAR, NOR., '87.

NEHEMIAH'S PLAN.

MRS. M. L. CROSTWAIT, NOR., '77.
[Delivered before the Alumni Association.]

(Continued from last number.)

This work of physical culture is by no means to be left entirely with the parents. It must be shared by the teachers. Perhaps the greatest drawback to our educational system, is the

THE FISK HERALD.

almost total neglect of physical culture.

We need never expect anything else than students who come forth with weak bodies, flabby muscles, and who find an early grave until this state of affairs is changed.

Another thing very necessary to a perfect education physically, is a proper amount of sleep. If we were entirely deprived of sleep, none of the important functions of man could exist. He would soon cease to be a living being. In order that we may derive the greatest benefits from sleep, it must be taken systematically and at regular intervals. The Almighty arranged this matter for us, and we have only to keep in the path laid open for us. Night is the time designed for sleep, and he who without good reason, does not take it at that time, violates a divine law. When you think of thousands, yea millions, who spend the best portion of every night in labor or dissipation, you will see that right here we find a portion of our social wall, battered even to the ground, and we may be inclined to think it will be time wasted to attempt to rebuild it. But as an unswerving purpose enabled Nehemiah to undertake the rebuilding of the very worst break in the walls of the Holy City, even so will we be assisted and in time, if we only persevere, this great gap will be entirely filled up.

It requires more than simple determination to stem the current of public opinion, but we must have that spirit which possessed Davy Crockett when he said "Be sure you are right and then go ahead." One of the greatest lessons to be learned in our physical education is that of cleanliness. Where we find a nation far

advanced in civilization, we find one that strictly regards the law that is next to godliness; and where we find a nation far removed from the influence of civilization, there we find dirt and squalor holding high carnival.

As science and social culture advance, the public service of hygiene is invoked more and more, until now there is evinced a general readiness and expectation, amounting to a strong desire in many respects, for the provision by statutes and supervisory officials, to secure the perfect cleansing and scavenging of all private premises, the ample conservation and distribution of the purest water, the safest and best means of lighting, the supply of perfect and only perfect food materials, the public restraint of wanton vices, the limitation of child labor and wages, and the prevention of cruelties and other wrongs to the health of young children, etc. All this is occurring in our day as evidence of an advancing civilization; and perhaps there is nothing stronger and more significant in all this evidence than that the people are endeavoring more and more to avail themselves of such important means of sanitary improvement and public health care." Let us bear in mind always that youth is the time when most habits are formed, and when lasting impressions are made, and no education can be complete, that does not teach those things that will improve one's habits and general appearance. All of us, fellow alumni, know how essential it is to have a sound body. It matters not how desirous we are of faithfully doing our duty here, and how much we wish to be of assistance to our fellow men, if we are hampered by a disease.

ed body, we fall far short of our expectations and intentions. See to it first of all then, that no stone is left unturned, that no law is disregarded, that will serve to bring about this desired physical condition. If a sound body is desirable a sound mind must be more so. The intellect, as all other faculties, is developed by exercise.

The main idea in development of the intellect is to teach man to *think*.

By common consent, the intellectual training of the young has been for the most part given up to the schools of our country. At the present time, the culture of the mind forms the leading feature in the school work. What a responsibility then rests upon the instructors in our schools!

Little minds are intrusted to them in as crude a state as the rough marble that goes to the sculptor. And as he with chisel in hand transforms the unsightly block into a beautiful stone, even so are they expected to send forth from their care, minds well balanced, and able to grasp and settle all questions pertaining to man's welfare.

As the perceptive faculties are always very active in childhood, it is very essential that the earliest instruction should be of such a character as will best promote perceptive development. Especially does the power of observation need to be brought out. To do this the closest attention must be secured to every thing that is said done or examined.

As we have found out by experience that the powers of observation are more easily drawn out by means of the eye and hand, than of the ear, kindergartens have been established, facilitating the processes of training the perceptive faculties, and drawing

out others to some extent. A little attention to the kindergarten methods, will furnish all teachers with ideas upon which to establish a true primary education. After one is taught observation, he needs to learn expression. Currie says, "The ability to define one's thoughts, and to express them in a clear and orderly manner, may be taken as a practical test of an intellectual education." While Horace Mann says, "A child must not only be exercised into the correctness of observation, but into the accuracy in the narration or description of what he has seen, heard, thought or felt: so that whatever thoughts, memories or emotions are within him, he can present them to others in exact and luminous words." The process of learning to speak clearly, is a long and slow one, and can only be mastered by continued repetition. Reciting orally, giving complete answers to questions, reciting suitable poetry, reading aloud the best books, and reproducing ideas by means of compositions etc. are great helps.

Bear in mind, that we only learn to *talk* by *talking*. As the young advance in years, the memory comes in for its share of training. In early childhood there is nothing to memorize but words, and that is easily done; but later on ideas and principles are to be memorized, and for *that*, they must be trained. The secret of success in this is attention. If strict attention is given anything, it cannot fail to be retained in the memory.

The training of the memory will not be accomplished, if attention is required too long, or if the child is required to memorize a thing which he does not understand. Afong with

this, the faculty of reason and judgment needs to be cultivated.

None of these faculties can be fully developed in the school-room. The complete development of them is a life long work. The foundation however can be laid in youth, while children are under the direct influence of parents and teachers. If the power of observation, attention, reason and memory be rightly trained in youth one's education will progress smoothly and continuously throughout his whole life. Great care must be taken not to overtax any faculty, as it is thereby weakened, and sometimes almost rendered powerless. The greatest curse of our present system of intellectual training is the cramming process.

Oftentimes we wonder why it is that with all the efforts put forth, and with all the time, labor, and money expended upon them, we have such few true men and women, who are able to rise above a frivolous and selfish plane of life. We have considered the importance of physical and intellectual culture in the formation of a perfect life, and if you consider the importance of man's moral, social and religious education, you will in all probability cease to wonder why there are so many frivolous and selfish ones.

Although for nearly nineteen centuries, Christianity has brought about changes in the government and social condition of the world, and although enough lectures and papers have been written upon the religious and social condition of mankind to cause one to think that a state of perfection is fast being approached, still wickedness of every description abounds, and this will be so as long as men's affections flow in the wrong

channel. If there is ever on earth a perfect state of life reached, it will be when the affections of mankind are placed on things that are right and true. Many admit this, yet they make no practical effort to effect a change in the state of affairs. If we ever expect to keep in this work, we must (to use a hackneyed expression) "practice what we preach." Taking our present system of education on the whole, there would seem to be an effort made to cause every one to forget that he had such thing as a soul.

Anything touching upon the training of *that*, is rigorously excluded from most of the curriculums of study.

Many teach what they term a strict code of morals, gathered perhaps from the wisest of moral philosophers, but such a code *alone*, will not one time sustain us in the battle of sin and temptation which we must wage in this life.

If this is the case, such instruction should have no place in our system of culture, for a *true* education must fit one for all the duties and capacities of life. True piety *alone* is the redeeming feature in man's life. Moral acts may be performed by *any* one, but unless the motive be pure, they will not accomplish the thing intended.

True morality and true piety are so closely allied, that to attempt to separate them is impossible. Their results are always the same. When we learn the fact that *true* morality is only the out come of our religious and social natures, we will be on the royal road to a perfect education. The proper training of the *affections, conscience* and *will*, joined with the right physical and intellectual culture, will give us that perfect character, for which all should strive. Nothing needs to

be handled with more delicacy and care, than the moral training of the young. Often, little mistakes made, are never afterwards remedied.

[To be continued in next issue.]

HARRISON AND 1888.

LAST June a convention remarkable for its cool and patient deliberations, met in Chicago and nominated ex-senator Benjamin Harrison of Indiana for the Presidency of the U. S.

In my opinion a better selection could not have been made. For few men can be found possessing the qualities Mr. Harrison possesses, whose characters are not blackened with political frauds, deceptions and crime; but in him we have a man of a pure character, noble deeds, bold and convincing arguments, and a fearless advocate of Republican principles. As a soldier, lawyer, statesman and orator he has acquitted himself with the greatest honors. At the opening of the civil war he laid aside his law profession, commanded a regiment on many hotly contested battle fields and even in the din of war and the clash of musketry, we find him a true and uncompromising friend to the union.

Having served his country on the battle field, he, after the civil strife, returned to his profession inspired with a greater zeal and devotion to labor for the party that had suppressed the rebellion. In a short time he was soon known as an eloquent and convincing orator, whose fidelity to truth and justice made him wonderfully impressive. In 1881 he was elected to the U. S. Senate, and even in that deliberative body he took his place among the foremost as a statesman of great

information and ability. Thus in his whole career from the battle field to the U. S. Senate he has exhibited a sound and well balanced mind and a character of the highest type. He has not been the instigator of any evil faction; relied not upon the corroding craftiness of the demagogue, and sought no greatness save through the triumph of Republicanism. He does not shine with the brilliancy of a star of the first magnitude, suddenly or unnaturally, but it is with a constant supply of intellectual force and superiority that he thus shines and is to day the choice of this great nation for the Presidency of this grand republic. Devoted as he has been to the cause of the union, he has been no less devoted to the protection of American rights and industries.

The nomination of Hon. L. P. Morton for Vice Presidency, also gives general satisfaction to the business men of the union who know his merits. In public service, at home, abroad, in Congress and as minister to France, Mr. Morton has acquitted himself creditably to the people of whom he asks a favor in November. He is a sound Republican, whose zeal for honest money and protection of home industries, has been clearly shown all along his public life.

The Republicans are for protection and always will be. Why, because these free trade theories are a mass of absurdities and furthermore, those who advocate them show a great lack of the knowledge of fiscal science.

President Cleveland, as has been wisely said, "is thoroughly converted to the system of international exchanges as promulgated by Adam Smith and the Cobden Club." Although

their system means destruction to our industries, Cleveland, the Democratic party and press are diligently at work to effect its accomplishment, but thanks to the great Ruler of nations, the patriotism of the people is as strong as a steel bar against the attainment of their diabolical hopes. The Republican party has always been the party of progress; the one that has given stimulus and encouragement to our manufacturies and institutions, protected America against the outrages of foreign nations and in short, the *maker* of America; while the Democratic party has been the party of deterioration and the destroyer of America's worldly renown and prosperity. Now the question arises. Do we want the party to remain in power whose leader and principles are plainly hostile to our interests? Do we approve of Cleveland's selecting as one of his chief spokesmen, a man who says Jeff Davis and not Abraham Lincoln was the rightful president of the United States during the great civil strife, and who after eulogizing Charles Sumner in Congress, said on the stump in one of these Southern states that, "Any man who organized and attempted to lead Negro voters, however pure he may have been before, became as blackened and contaminated as water when poured into ink?" If you are not in sympathy with the above queries then commit the ruling of this nation to Harrison and Morton. Every farmer, tradesman and laboring man should be personally interested in the success of the Republican party. Its success means life and prosperity to them; Its defeat their utter ruin.

With men so strong and worthy, the Republicans have a right to look for

success. The threatened industry, the voting disturbances in the South and the present condition of public service should arouse every one to a sense of his duty and responsibility.

L. H. NEIL.

COMMUNICATIONS.

PETERSBURG, TENN., JUNE 6, '88.
Editor HERALD:

I congratulate myself on having made such a pleasant exchange, the city for the country.

There are some people, who think that no life, except a city life is worth living. This has not been my experience, especially during the summer months. One day's country breezes, are worth more than a month of city breezes. The water of the country far surpasses that of the city. It needs no ice to make it cold, it is already cold when it is drawn from the fountain. The vegetables are fresher and have more substance than those of the city. One can get just as much fruit as he wants and more too, without money and without price, not stale fruit, but that just from the trees. Indeed the country is the mother of almost all the robust boys and girls.

What can the city give as an equal exchange for the lovely low lying valleys, beautiful hills, rugged mountains, glittering with stones and pebbles; quiet brooks and creeks, full of fishes; and the wide fields decorated here and there with shocks of wheat, oats, rye, barley and large orchards ornamented with fruit trees loaded with choice fruit of every kind. Beautiful green woods

(Continued on 12th page.)

THE FISK HERALD,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE

Literary Societies of Fisk University.

THE UNION LITERARY SOCIETY,

THE BETA KAPPA BETA SOCIETY,

THE YOUNG LADIES' LYCEUM,

ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS.

J. L. MURRAY,

Editor and Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION, ONE DOLLAR A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
SINGLE COPY, TEN CENTS.

Sample copy free on application.
One not receiving the paper at the regular
time should write to the Business Manager again,
giving full address.

A cross (X) mark in this () blank
signifies that your subscription has
expired.

Entered at the Post-office at Nashville, Tenn.
as second-class matter.

SEPTEMBER, 1888.

EDITORIAL.

THE next term of Fisk University will open Sept. 24th and the prospects of a large attendance are very good. There is hope that every one who can will be in the first of the term. For educational matters Fisk University offers great advantages.

The healthfulness of the location and the facilities for a thorough training are unequalled. Any information can be had by addressing Rev. E. C. Stickel, or Dr. E. M. Cravath.

THE Gymnasium foundation is now completed ready for the laying of the corner stone, after which it will be ready for the brick work. We would like to remind the students of their subscriptions as they begin to come in, in order that the work may be advanced as much as possible. Also we would remind our readers in gener-

al that the gymnasium fund is not large and a gift, even if small, will be most acceptable. We hope to see the walls go up this fall.

EVERY student of Fisk University ought to take an interest in this journal, and to make it what it should be, to ensure its continuance, they must do it. Now there is a very simple way in which each one can contribute to its success without the loss of any time, and any one can do it. Let each one endeavor to add one name to the HERALD's subscription list. This would tend greatly toward its advancement. For the HERALD to continue its course successfully it certainly needs your assistance.

THE question is often asked why there are not more young men taking hold of the ministry. It is an open field and the demand for cultivated men is as great as in any other profession. There seem to be a good many conjectures, yet no direct answer to this question. But one reason is, that in the other professions the prospects of accumulating wealth are brighter, and as the custom of the young men is, on leaving school to seek for either wealth or fame, they enter that profession in which they can rise to wealth most rapidly, or enter the political field, where they may acquire some wealth and meanwhile gain a great reputation. It is an established fact that two thirds of those persons, whether graduates or undergraduates, who take any profession at all, take either that of law or medicine, while those who seek no profession are either teachers or politicians. Some seem as though they have almost

ignored the fact that there is such a profession as the ministry. Probably they are not called to preach, but it seems strange that so many should be called to pursue those occupations that are already crowded and leave the one in which they are most needed vacant. A good remedy for all these hinderances is the sight of a theological school, the absence of which tends greatly towards answering the question so often asked. We believe it would be an incentive to many young men to enter the ministry, who previously had no desire. Of course it takes time to procure the means with which it is to be built; but we hope such a time will soon come when its presence will be in our midst. We cannot all be preachers, but we desire to see the good work go on. We desire to see all the occupations of life filled symmetrically, and to do this there must be a department in which persons for such occupations can be trained, and a desire on the part of those who are to be trained to take hold of the work.

CONSIDERING the lessons of the past and the demands of the present we believe that an important part of our training is being neglected. We refer particularly to industrial education. In speaking of this it is not intended to depreciate the value of a thorough college drill, nor say that such drill is not at all necessary. We would make it (the college drill) the basis of all vocations of life. Yet we do not believe it possible to diversify our occupations or to produce skilled artisans without more industrial training than there has been. The greater part of those who enter industrial occupations make no special preparation

for them. Still they in many cases make great success. "That's sufficient then," you say. Not so. We are placed in this world to do whatever our hands find to do with all our might and with all our soul, and if some untrained, can succeed in those callings, how much greater success could they make if they had a thorough training before beginning? Since a thorough study of any pursuit of life, however small or however great, is necessary, in order that it may be followed successfully, they who enter it violate a divine law if they neglect such thorough study. At present two thirds of the college graduates take some professional course. That is well. But the professions of to day are crowded. Does some one quote the old adage—"There's always room at the top?" So there is, but only for those who have a special ability in such professions. It is a hard matter to change copper into silver or silver into gold. Likewise it is a hard matter to convert one who has an inborn taste for carpentry or any manual vocation, into a lawyer, doctor or preacher. How easily can we point to men in either one of the three mentioned professions, and say "There's a man who fails in his profession," or "How he could have made the anvil ring and the fields glow with grain and fruit!" On the other hand, of the one third who do not enter any profession at all, many are simply drifting along with the tide, and as a drowning man grasping for a straw, so they enter upon any occupation which seems tempting, from the profession of politics down to that of pillmaking. Still there are others who promenade the streets to and fro, holding up the corners, visi-

iting places of amusement and frivolity, without a single purpose in view or a single thing to do. Now we believe a good remedy for these mistakes of life, is to place by the side of our literary institutions industrial schools. Then those in college who have a hidden genius for manual labor will be likely to discover in what direction their tastes lie. The list of callings which they may pursue is enlarged, the choice no longer being confined to the professions alone. The number of good mechanics spoiled in order to make poor professional men will in this way be avoided.

Life is real and grand. In this age of activity there is something for all to do. There is no time for loitering.

The demands are great both for men of thought and men of action.

THUS the poet most vividly says,
 "Time like an ever rolling stream,
 Bears all her sons away."

The rapidity with which humanity glides into eternity is amazing, but we especially realize the language of the poet when our great men pass away.

During the present year Germany was bereaved of two of her great heroes, the loss of whom was felt by all the civilized world. On the fifth of August, the United States was shocked by the death of one of her great soldiers. Kingdoms bemoaned the loss. Empires paid homage to his valor.

Gen. Philip H. Sheridan was one of the trio of the great commanders who stood head and shoulders above all the other military leaders of the union army in that great struggle against secession. His career has illumed the world and added new glo-

ry to American civilization. He was born in Ohio, in March 1831, of Irish parentage. His parents were poor; therefore the young hero's early surroundings were not the most pleasant, yet having received a meager education from a village school, he was enabled to obtain a clerkship in a store. Here he gave up his spare time to study, especially to the study of mathematics. By and by he was able to enter West Point, whence he graduated in 1853. While at West Point he showed no special signs of brilliancy and in fact he was compelled to take an extra year in completing his course. Yet there was within him that power that afterwards enabled him to become one of the greatest of commanders. His engagements in battle were conducted with so much energy, skill and military science, as to astonish his fellow officers. They were surprised to witness such power in one, whose school life had not given the slightest indication of any future greatness.

As a fighter and strategist he was without parallel. As a cavalryman, Murat, the renowned Frenchman, was not more skilful. One of the most dramatic and marvelous events of our war, is celebrated in Buchanan Read's thrilling ballad, "Sheridan's Ride." He rode from Winchester twenty miles away, recalled a retreating army, inspired new hope, and led them on to victory. Few generals would have had the courage and ability to dash into a routed army and lead them back triumphantly, yet it was so with this great hero and his genius for war was often exhibited in other instances. His valor at Missionary Ridge, his impetuous courage

as commander of the cavalry in the army of the Potomac are the best proofs of his patriotism. They are tokens of an imperishable devotion to his country. Iron hearted warriors of old returned from the battle field with spoils of nations and captive slaves bound to their chariot wheels. Not so with Sheridan. His return was accompanied with that modesty which is always the characteristic of a true and sincere heart. There may be names in the annals of history that shine more brilliantly than Sheridan's, because of their great achievements. Alexander the Great, that stern Macedonian leader, dazzled the world by a dashing career through the Persian Empire. King Darius fled before the Grecian phalanx and Alexander rode triumphantly carrying the Grecian standard. Julius Caesar, by his ambitious desire, extended the Roman Empire far to the West. Scipio at the battle of Zama, conquered Hannibal, that great Carthaginian general, overthrew the lofty domes of Carthage and extinguished the light of a great nation. These are ideals of glory, and their record reads as a romance, which grows more interesting with the lapse of ages. Sheridan sought to overturn no kingdom nor empire. He fought not to extend any imperial dominion nor for glory, but that he might preserve this American nation as one nation. He desired to give liberty to all men. So the noble hero reaped the reward of his labor. He lived to see the glorious prosperity of his country. Yes he lived to place his name in the galaxy of the soldier's temple of fame. He is now gone.

"Yet leaves he pearls behind—a glorious name,

That time would fear to kill, so passeth by;

A dearly cherished memory, a fame
Forbid by immortality to die."

A RAPID RUN.

LEAVING Nashville the 16th of June, the same day found me at Shelbyville, Tenn., where the campaign for Fisk was begun. Several of the Fiskites were met here and others solicited to join the large caravan of students, who we hope will fill our halls this coming school year. Miss Edna Scruggs who has since crossed the silent river that flows forever into the unknown sea, was cordially greeted at church the 17th. She was seemingly in excellent health at that time and no thought was there, that in a word about our canvass, that she would be numbered among those, who have fallen asleep. Surely this adds emphasis to the truth of "What is to be done must be done quickly". From Shelbyville by an overland route—mail hack—, I went to Fayetteville where I joined an institute in progress, conducted by Rev. S. W. Anderson and Dr. Gordon Phipps. I was cordially invited by the principals to take part in the institute and I did so. Several Fiskites were met at this place as well as at nearly every place visited. It goes without saying that wherever Fiskites were met I was joyfully greeted and well cared for. Time and space will not allow a minute description of our rapid run. From Fayetteville to Lewsburg thence to F.—thence to Chattanooga, thence to Cleveland, thence Dalton, Ga., returned to C.—thence to Huntsville, Ala., thence to Birmingham, thence Montgomery, thence Meridian, Miss., thence Vicks-

burg, returned to M—, thence to Livingston, Ala., thence to Tuscaloosa, thence to B'ham, Nashville and Chicago. At Cleveland I was kindly cared for by Major Brown, the father of G. W. Brown. At B'ham I found a former classmate, Mrs. V. W. Binford and was royally entertained. I found Dr. Dorsette and Prof. C. H. Duncan, class of '85, engaged in the drug business. They are meeting with unusual success in this line, and to say that I was rejoiced to see the business tact, they manifested and the way they conducted their store will not at all express my feeling. The affirmative that I spent an exceedingly pleasant as well as profitable time at the capital of Alabama is to state the fact in very modest language. Prof. Duncan, Drs. Dorsette and Sterrs and the Fisk ladies, including Miss Anna Duncan of course, combined to make the stay pleasant, and left no stone unturned to secure this end. Messrs Oscar Garrett and Randolph Johnson, who entered heartily in the work at Meridian, worked the place with me, and made my visit one not to be forgotten, cannot be passed over without a word.

Mr. Johnson is now in Memphis and is working for Fisk and no doubt will secure several students. My stay at Vicksburg was made enjoyable by the students and friends of Fisk. Misses Andrews and Noel were the pilots who looked for the places where we might make the work tell and gave the information desired. At Tuscaloosa a pleasant visit was made and the time pleasantly spent. Misses Weaver and Davis did the honors at this quiet old city of oaks. As a general thing the people were found to be much interested in educational mat-

ters, and doing considerable in that line. Very pleasant and comfortable homes were found in most places. Energy and thrift are by no means unknown. A hearty welcome was accorded me almost everywhere, and privileges were granted without respect to denomination or creed. I delivered lectures and talks on higher education at most of the places visited and they were listened to with marked attention. Many former students as well as friends of the University were met and days gone by were spoken of.

It was our good fortune to greet a host of grandsons and daughters of Fisk, and to remind them that we expect a great deal of them. With a gentle reminder to those who promised to join our ranks this coming year, and hope that I shall see very many of the faces I looked into upon my rapid run, I subscribe my name.

W. R. MORRIS.

COMMUNICATIONS.

(Continued from 7th page.)

decked with royal herds of lowing cattle, bleating sheep and fine horses; crocks full of butter and milk just from the spring house. The sweet song of the musical birds harmonized with the gentle breezes. In the country the people are at liberty to use any material they wish for building purpose, but the people of the city are denied this right. The country people are themselves boards of health. I agree with Prof. Macy, the author of our government, in saying that cities are providential schools for the study of difficult questions in politics, but if any one desires quietness and pleasure let him come to the country and inhale the pure breezes and freely drink freely

stone water. The blessings of the country are offered alike to all and if you would like to enjoy them just make a call.

Respectfully,
B. T. PHELPS.

TIPTONVILLE, TENN., AUG., 3rd '88.

Dear HERALD;

I write this because I believe your many readers will be glad to know what is being done in this place.

G. D. Field, who began his school two weeks earlier than myself, has a full school, three miles from town and is doing good work among the "little folks."

My school, two miles from town, is moving on as is the custom of the country schools.

The work of Messers McClellan, Holloway and Virtis has not been forgotten. The sons of Fisk have made a good record in this place. We, who now have charge of the school work here, hope to hold high the lofty standard raised by those who preceded us, and in the name of God, humanity and Fisk we are striving to pull back the cloud of ignorance, which overshadows so many of our fellow men. We hope to join our classes soon.

J. A. LESTER.

FISK UNIVERSITY, AUG. 25, 1888.

Dear HERALD:

I have just returned from Jackson Tenn. after an absence of ten days to find every thing looking fresh and beautiful. Whether I take another leave before the re-opening of school remains to be seen. Certainly this visit was a very enjoyable one, made

as it was among those who were students here in the earlier days of Jubilee Hall or before. Then it was Tom, Maggie, Katie, Florence and Austin, now, it is Mr. and Mrs. Merry, Mr. and Mrs. Mosley, Mr. and Mrs. Austin. I went to them remembering them as they used to be. I came back, glad to think of them as they are, happy in their home life, earnest in christian work and carefully training their own little ones.

MISS S. M. WELLS

GRAND VIEW, TENN., AUG. 17, '88.

Dear Fisk friends, especially the class of '91:

Grand View is quite a little burg. The people are Northerners around here. The business part of the city consists of one block, which in turn consists of one house, a sort of dry goods, and hard ware grocery emporium.

I thought it would be dull but it is not. We have ten in the house, our own family, which is together for the first time in two years, and the family of Mrs. Lowe of the "Blind School".

We spend the most of our time working, at least I do, and doing a few other things. About the only thing that we find to put in our letters is the arrival of the train. That is the event of the day and every one runs to the door to see that it goes off all right.

The only difference between the palace car and the others, is that that the former is a sure enough freight train with a chair or two in it, while the others are composed of a platform without any top.

There is a trestle a mile below us, one hundred and twenty six (126) feet high in the middle, to which we make

a pilgrimage every Sunday night. It is dilapidated now and there is fear that it will break down sometime. I guess the things that are in the car that falls will be pretty well bumped up, if it does.

There is another trestle not very high but a quarter of a mile long, about six miles above here, which is worse than the one at Gum Gap. Although we do not study, the Bryant Club meets every Tuesday evening and Bryant's translation of the Iliad is read. It is dry. I believe I would rather hear the Odyssey. Of course it would be lots more interesting to read the original, because it so hard there would not be much time to find it dry.

The prettiest place about here, out of a number of pretty places, is Piney Falls. It is the prettiest place I ever saw. I never saw many places, so that wouldn't be saying much, but one of the Northerners here says that Minnehaha does not begin to compare with it in any way.

I can not describe scenery except to say Oh! but if you will read one of Craddock's descriptions of any pretty place, I guess it will do as well.

As a word to the wise is sufficient and doubtless many of the Fiskites have been made very wise by their summers teaching in the Tennessee schools, I will only mention the ticks and chiggers, which however occupy a large portion of my thoughts.

We all began German very vigorously at first but our enthusiasm has vanished.

We had a delightful time at Oberlin but as I know that if, I should start to tell what I did there, I would have to ask for a supplement to tell it ton. I will close, hoping to meet all

the old students and as many new ones in the fall, at Fisk.

Yours,

MARY E. BENNETT.

PERSONAL.

O. C. Garrett is in Chicago.

Henry Johnson is in the city.

Miss Carrie Reeves is in Chicago.

L. P. Driver will be in school this year.

Richard Harris has returned from Giles Co.

Samuel Webb called around to see us recently.

Miss Edmonia Bramlette is teaching in Pulaski.

Miss Maggie Harris is teaching at Goodlettsville.

Miss L. T. Jackson, '85, will teach again in this city.

F. G. Smith has been elected to one of the city schools.

B. H. Morrell is having a successful term of teaching.

Miss Minnie L. Harris will teach the next school year.

John W. Stewart is anxiously waiting for school to open.

Miss F. E. Snow is teaching near Bolivar in Hardiman Co.

Miss Maria Anna Benson, '88, will teach at Tuskegee, Ala.

Jas. Levy Jr. has closed his school and is on his way to Fisk(?).

C. H. Dodge is still on the road, but will stop in a few days to study.

Miss Mary E. McLane is to take charge of the English department.

Miss Blanche Harris began teaching the third inst. at Auten Seminary.

C. H. Duncan, '85, passed through the city recently en route to Louisville, Ky.

R. L. Yancy is porter on the road and is much pleased with his position.

W. M. Bennett left on the 5th inst. for Oberlin to begin his next years study.

Miss Lizzie Smith enjoyed the vacation, is now rested and ready for school.

Miss L. D. Jones has rested during the vacation and is now waiting for school.

The first student for the year, is Mr. C. P. Parham of Cornersville, Marshall Co.

Prof. H. H. Wright left on the 7th inst. on a short trip to remain about two weeks.

Geo. T. Robinson, editor of the *Star*, has been elected principal of Auten's Seminary.

C. O. Hunter writes from Culleoka Tenn., that he is having success in teaching.

Prof. H. C. Morgan, having spent the summer in Oberlin, arrived on the 7th. inst.

J. A. Lester writes that his school is still moving on and that he will be in shortly.

Miss S. M. Wells made a short visit to Jackson, Tenn., with which she was much pleased.

J. T. Warren writes from Cromo, Miss., that he is having a successful term of teaching.

Miss A. M. Vassar, Nor. '87. on the first inst. began teaching at Ashcraft Seminary.

Miss Mary Stewart, '88, left on the 7th inst. for Holly Springs, Miss., where she will teach.

Miss Mada Harrison has had an enjoyable summer and now willing to exchange for school.

Miss Louise Harris left on the second inst. for Columbia, Tenn., where she expects to teach.

Prof. Bennett and family have arrived from Grand View feeling ready for the work of the term.

O. J. Bennett, class of '88, Oberlin College has begun his medical course at the University of Tenn.

Miss Sammie G. Murfree of Louisville, Ky., after a delightful stay in the city, left for her home.

Miss M. A. Williams is teaching a very successful school at Harpeth, Tenn. She has sixty six pupils.

Miss Mary E. Chamberlin organized a Sunday school of little children whom she has been teaching this summer.

H. E. King, near Jackson, Tenn., has secured a school with about one hundred pupils. Will be in school at the opening.

Pres. Cravath writes of beautiful summer weather and steam threshers in Minnesota. Is impatient to get back and at work.

John H. Nichols after having reaped an abundance of vegetables, has his attention now turned toward the coming duties of the year.

D. W. Sherrod Jr. writes that his school will close within a few weeks, he has had a successful term and that he will be at Fisk in a few days.

Rev. E. C. Stickel, treasurer, has returned from his summers travel, feels that he has gained much rest of which he was so much in need and is now ready for his work.

Miss Lizzie Manley passed through the city, from Chicago en route to Griffin, Ga., her home. She spent the time pleasantly and was much pleased with her visit.

L. B. Moore is getting up a grand concert (?) at Fayetteville, Ark. His melodious (?) strains of music that have so long lain dormant have now burst forth. Mr. Moore is somewhat ill.

F. B. Coffin writes that he has an enrollment of one hundred and thirteen pupils, that he is having success for his first attempt at teaching and that he expects to enter school the first of the term.

Eliza Grier has a school at Johnsonville, Tenn., and Mary McClellan is her assistant. Miss Grier writes that they are getting along well. The school numbers ninety pupils and more are to come. The teachers are organizing a temperance society.

Mr. J. D. Pettigrew, after having a successful term in the Palestine city school, resigned his position and took charge of a country school, where he will probably teach this fall. His address is Nechesville, Texas. Mr. Pettigrew will do well wherever he may be.

Mr. W. R. Morris has returned from

his Southern tour, feeling that he has done much good. He predicts a large attendance this year. Met quite a number of Fisk's students and reports that they are doing well. After spending a few days here, he left for Chicago to remain until school opens.

I. H. Anthony writes from Lake Minnetonka that the "Boys" are doing well. Each has gained from five to ten pounds. They have had some boarrides on the lake and have given some concerts. Work closes the last of August. "The students at 'Dear Old Fisk' may look for us when they see us." Pres. Cravath visited the boys and preached at the hotel Sunday July the 29th.

LOCALS.

—Nights cool.

—Days pleasant.

—Rats have gone.

—Mosquitoes have come.

—The Library is being enlarged.

—There will be a new barn shortly.

—The trees around Livingstone are dressed in white.

—The foundation of the Gymnasium is completed.

—The windows of Livingstone Hall are being repaired.

—The walks are being regravled. Fewer shoes to be bought this year.

—The New dummy line is nearly completed. The dummy is running from West Nashville to Cherry Street.

—The Tennessee Midland Railroad is to run near Livingstone Hall, through Hamilton St. out through the Base Ball Park.